# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 25 MARCH, 1834. [NO. 2323.



BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Quarter Master of the Queen's Royal Regiment, will receive Sealed Tenders at Poonah (post paid) until the morning of the 31st instant, for a Bill or Bills for £300 or thereabouts, at 31 days after sight, on JAMES ASHLEY, Esq. Army Agent, Regent Street, London. The bidding to be in Poonah Rupees, at even sums of not less than £50.

J. MOORE,
*Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Queen's Royals.*

*Poonah, 22d March*, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

*Courier Office, 25th March*, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates. according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR sale at the Godowns of RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. Rankine's Sherry, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

*Bombay, 25th March*, 1834.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

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| No. 7 to 20, each No..... | 3 0 0 |
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THE Fine Barque "SWALLOW," W. ADAM, Commander; expected here about 10th proximo, and will have immediate despatch.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Dady's Buildings, 24th March*, 1834.


ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Drummond, 11th Regt. N. I., from Bhewndy.
Lieut. C. H. Nixon, Artillery.
Ensign Beavan, European Regt., from Poonah.
Cadet V. S. Stroud, from London.
Cadet Henry Vincent, Infantry, from do.
Lieut. Brougham, Engineers, from Nugger.
Surgeon J. Walker, Medical Storekeeper, from Sea.
Lieut. J. N. Rooke, Artillery, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Wenn, Marine Battalion.
Capt. Kingston, 17th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

At Whitfield House, Walsingham, Durham, on the 15th July, John Lloyd Wooler, Esq., to Mary, the eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Wright, of the Isle of Wight.

DEATHS.

At Poona, on the morning of Saturday the 22d inst. after a lingering illness of nearly two months, Sarah, the wife of Mr. S. W Price, Assistant Surveyor, aged 30 years.

At Sea, on the 9th inst., on her way from Cape Town to this place, Amelia, the wife of E. C. Morgan, Esq.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 21st. Brig Jean, James Pierse, Master, from Colombo, 26th February.

*Passengers.*—J. P. Sweet, Esq. and J. Hopkins, Mariner.

Do. 22nd Ship Euphrates, William Buckham, Master, from London, 4th October, Cape 26th Dec. Ceylon 26th February, and Tellicherry 10th March.

*Passengers.*—Mrs. Rougett, Miss McDonald, J. Saunders, Esq., Merchant, Lieut. Rooke, Artillery, Cadet Vincent, Cadet Stroud, Mrs. White, and two children, John Bradford, E. C. Morgan, one child, and two servants, from the Cape, and Dr. Walker from Tellicherry.

— 23rd. His Majesty's Ship Magicienne, J. H. Plumridge, Esqr., Captain, from Trincomalie, 23rd February,

DEPARTURES.

March 21st. Barque Emmie, Edward Maurel, Master, to Madras.

*Passengers.*—Mr. A. Menese, and Mr. H. Daniel.

—28rd. Barque Duncan Gibb, Robert Donald, Master, to London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Magicienne.
Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War,—Elphinstone.
Hon'ble Company's Guard-ship,—Hastings.
Hon'ble Company's Floating Chapel,—Aurora.
Free Traders,.....Columbia, William Rodgers, Eliza Stewart, Caledonia, and Euphrates.
Country Vessels.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family,, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, and Jean.
Brazilian.—Amizade.
Portuguese.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, and Setta de Marco,
H. H. the Imaum's.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
Arab.—Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for Siam.

## THE COURIER.

*TUESDAY, 25 MARCH*, 1834.

We understand that a careful survey has lately been made of the Harbour, under the directions of Government, to ascertain whether it has sustained any injury from the deposit of mud or other substances. This was occasioned by a representation of Sir John Gore's that vessels like the *Melville* could not now lie in situations where the largest ships of the line, when his Excellency was here as a Lieutenant some forty years ago, rode with perfect safety.

As may be imagined, the meresuspicion of such a circumstance was calculated to create uneasiness, and as it was positively asserted that the *Melville* had grounded while at anchor in a situation where there was supposed to be an abundance of water to float her, even at the lowest tides, serious apprehensions were entertained that the harbour had in fact greatly deteriorated. The result however of the late investigation has been most satisfactory; for we learn that some old Charts, which have been raked up during the operation, prove that no change worth noticing has taken place in any part of the harbour south of Gibbet island. To the north of that spot, as far as the Neat's tongue, some large mud banks have been formed; but these do not in the least affect the anchorage, upon which the depth of water corresponds in a remarkable manner with the soundings nearly half a century ago. At the mouth of the docks, and in the little basin which adjoins them, there has been of course a considerable deposit of mud; this however was always anticipated, and it would have been extraordinary had it been otherwise. The remedy for it, at the same time, is very simple. A good dredge in a few weeks would clear the whole away, if it should ever become desirable to do so; but this at present is hardly the case, as the very largest ships may be taken in and out of dock during spring tides with perfect ease.

In communicating his fears regarding the harbour to Government, Sir John Gore proposed some extensive works to arrest what he considered its ruin. A wet dock and the formation of the Colaba causeway were amongst these; and we must say we should have considered a small accumulation of mud upon the whole rather fortunate, had it secured us either one of them, and especially the latter. But there appeared to be little prospect of Sir John's plans being adopted after the alarm which he had given was found to be groundless. We now learn however that there is every reason to believe the causeway will speedily be commenced, as orders have lately been received from the Court of Directors, in reply to an application which was made regarding it about two years ago, sanctioning its formation in case it should deemed expedient, which it doubtless will be for may good reasons that have already been repeatedly urged in its favor.

We forgot to notice in our last a discussion that took place in the Supreme Court at the commencement of the present Sessions, regarding the mode in which the Grand Jury had been summoned.—Mr. Morley just after the Judges had taken their seats, rose on behalf of certain persons charged with a capital offence to point out irregularities in the proceedings of the Court, which he endeavoured to prove would render them illegal. For this purpose the learned gentleman entered into a long argument, the substance of which was, that the court, duly authorized by Act of Parliament, had framed rules for the selection of grand jurors;—that these rules had been neglected since 1827; and consequently, that all persons who might be drawn to serve on the Grand Jury, with regard to whom the rules had not been observed, were incapable of performing the duties of that body.—The rules in question we believe directed that a list should be made out by the Sheriff of all the individuals in the island liable to serve on either of the Juries;—that this should be published in the papers, and hung up in Court, to afford parties concerned an opportunity of objecting to the Sheriff's arrangements.—The court however overruled all the objections, although it did not seem disposed to deny the irregularity complained of, and the Sessions proceeded as usual.

It is a curious fact, and shows in a striking manner the rapid changes which society in this place undergoes, that, although five years only have passed since the last list of Jurors was made out, there was but a single individual summoned on the Grand Jury whose name is in it. Had Mr. Morley's objections therefore been deemed valid by the Court, the sessions could not have proceeded further, and what is of infinitely more importance, the acts of the Supreme Court for the last five years, as a criminal tribunal, would have been rendered illegal throughout.

### *CALCUTTA.*

CIVIL FUND MEETING.

We were occupied most part of the morning in attendance at a Meeting of Members of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held also in the Town Hall at eleven o'clock, according to advertisement, "to take into consideration the propriety of acquiescing in the terms of a Memorial from the Managers of the Bombay Civil Annuity Fund, praying that Annuities may be payable to the representatives of Annuitants up to the period of their demise, on consideration of an increase in the fine, proportionate to the increased risk incurred by the Honorable Court."

There were fourteen gentlemen present, and Mr. Pattle was in the chair. The resolutions that were adopted, having several blanks for figures not filled in at the Meeting, we must defer publishing them, until we can obtain a perfect copy. In the mean time we will give a sketch of the proceedings.

Some preliminary conversation took place as to the interpretation of a passage in the Court's letter, which, in answer to an offer of the Trustees of the Bombay Civil Annuity Fund, to make a proportionate peyment *pro rata* if required, for the concession solicited, stated the Court's willingness to grant this boon to the Service, upon their "paying an additional fine proportioned to the increased risk." Some thought the Court intended the Service to pay the entire value of the few months thus added to the average term of the annuities; but the prevailing opinion was, that both the words themselves and their reference to the Bombay proposition, supported the more natural construction, that the increase of purchase money to be paid on taking an Annuity so modified was to be a rateable increase, on the same footing as the Annuities are now purchased, the Annuitant paying only half the entire value—and the Company (nominally so) the other moiety.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep entered into some calculations to shew that it would be unwise to reject the Court's offer as above interpreted,—that every pension would thereby receive an average increase of £500 for an average term of 6 months now unpaid for, which, at the age of 47 years, would, by the calculations adopted in the Annuity Fund Rules, be worth a present payment of about 2080 Rupees; so that on the average, every Annuitant would have to pay about 1000 Rupees more than he now paid. Adverting also to a proposition lately sent home to pay the Annuities quarterly, instead of at the end of each year, he shewed that this would cost the Fund a difference of interest equal to about £22-10*s.* per annum, which represented a principal sum very nearly equal to the value of the other modification. So that the additional sum to be paid for both objects would be about 2000 Rupees to each Annuitant. He then drew up a set of Resolutions founded upon the above statements, and representing to the Court that there appeared to be so large a surplus already accumulated in the Fund, that it could well bear the additional charge prospectively, both for the present and for future incumbents, without any further tax upon the service.

Mr. Mangles, adverting to what had recently been done with a view to alter the constitution of the Fund, observed that, if this new proposition went home, the Court would have three if not four propositions before them from the service almost at the same time, and he much feared it would tend to indispose the Court to grant any of their requests. The Fund surplus had already been disposed of in the plans submitted. It would, in his opinion, be most expedient to wait the issue of the applications now on the way to the Court before taking up the present subject, and he proposed an amendment to that effect,—which was lost, having only seven votes.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep then urged upon the Meeting the consideration that it would be disrespectful to delay replying to a letter of the Court of Directors, and that it was therefore necessary to adopt some resolutions to prepare modified rules, for adoption or otherwise by the service, which rules must be sent in circulation, in order that the votes of the service might be ascertained at a future Meeting. His string of resolutions was then put to the vote, and at first only seven hands were held up for them, but finally, after a little explanation and alteration, they were carried by a majority, comprising the requisite number of votes.—*Calcutta Courier, March* 7.

### *AGRA.*

We are happy to announce the publication of the first number of the Cawnpore Examiner, and we have given under the proper head, copious extracts from the Local news it contains. We rejoice at its birth, aware of the assistance we shall derive from it, and trust soon to hear of other journals being commenced both at Allahabad and Benares. Considering the manifest advantages derived from publicity and the difficulties and expence attending the institution of a Newspaper, we conceive it would be advisable for Govt. to decrease the rate of postage on periodical publications if they did not remove it altogether. Govt. ought not in our opinion to attempt to derive a revenue from this source, but should merely take that quantity of postage which is sufficient to pay its own proper proportion of the expences. Now if we suppose the runner carries always a full load of twelve seers, for as the post office Establishment has to be kept up at any rate, this is the only mode by which the proper expences can be ascertained; supposing also, and we believe it to be correct, that the expences of superintendence were equal to those of the runner, the rate chargeable for a newspaper under 3 Rupees weight, would scarcely amount to a fourth of that laid down by the Regulations. Runners costing 1½ annas per nine miles and the expence of establishment being reckoned at the same sum would amount to 33 annas per one hundred miles for 12 seers, or 1152 rs. weight. The expence of 3 rupees weight would only therefore amount to 1 Pie per 100 miles or 9 pie to Calcutta.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, March* 8.

### *DELHI.*

THE PUNJAUB.

It was stated in the Delhi Gazette, some time ago, that certain Sikh Chiefs, in expectation of Runjeet Singh's death, were secretly preparing to make an effort for the recovery of the rights and property which he had wrested from them. My enquiries on the subject enable me to confirm the general fact, though it is very difficult to learn any authentic particulars through the only channels open to a private individual.

There seems to be at present three parties in the Punjab and its dependencies. The first of these that I shall mention is the party of Kurruk Singh, the eldest son of the Maharajah, consisting of the few attached friends and partisans of his father, who certainly wish this incapable youth to succeed him. The young Prince has no followers of his own who can assist him in a contest, and whatever respect a disorderly army may shew to his person now, will cease with the life of Runjeet. Shere Singh, Governor of Cashmere, the head of the second party, has no chance of being preferred by the people and Troops to his reputed brother. This youthful tyrant, whom the Mofussul Ukhbar by some singular misapprehension calls the legitimate heir to the throne of Lahore, and contrasts, as a dull person, with Kurruk, who is reckoned a man of promising talents, is ignorant, idle, dissipated, and very unpopular. He and Prince Tara Singh are the twins mentioned in the number of this paper of the 7th of June last, where the Maharajah is said never to have acknowledged them, otherwise than by saying that they were the offspring of a weaver and a carpenter, whom his wife, the daughter of Sudda Kour, had presented to His Highness after her separation from him.

A third faction, if I may give that name to a set of men who concur in nothing but a wish to dissolve the Sikh monarchy and scramble for its provinces, comprises every chief of hereditary pretensions, and consequently a great majority of the nation.

Kurruk Singh though upwards of thirty, will, it is said, have a Regency appointed by his father to put him in possession of the country. If overcome by rebels at home they are to retreat to the East of the Setledge, where it is supposed the Sikhs under our protection and the British Government itself, by virtue of some negociations carrying on or completed, will afford the son of their ancient ally, Runjeet, an asylum until he find means to recover his authority. The example of Shah Shujah has perhaps led him to consider Lodiana a safe retreat, from which distressed and pensioned sovereigns are at liberty to sally forth in offensive operations against their opponents, Kurruk Singh has no chance of reigning a month in the Punjab without foreign assistance.

Shere Singh, who will scarcely venture into the Plains to assert his slender pretensions, may be able it is thought, to induce his army to keep him in possession of Cashmere. He is not liked by the soldiers, however, who are likely soon to depose him and raise some popular officer to his place.

On the death of the present ruler, every defensible tract of country and every considerable fortress in the Punjab and Mooltan, will probably be claimed by some petty chief determined to try his strength before he owns allegiance to any successor of Runjeet Singh. When vassals of this character succeed in defying their paramount, the next step is to turn their arms against one another, and the complete anarchy must extinguish internal prosperity and foreign commerce. Among a people so wretchedly divided as the Sikhs, it is evident that the support, even the countenance, of the British Government, without striking a blow, would give preponderance to the weakest of the parties that threaten to contend for the ascendency, and thereby preserve all the blessings of peace to the country. Consistently with our established practice, the eldest son should be recognized as rightful heir: and in requital for a throne which he could not otherwise obtain or keep, Kurruk Singh would readily cede Cashmere and the posts required on his portion of the Indus, in payment of a perpetual subsidy.

The death of Runjeet Singh and the fortunes of Shah Shoojah of Cabool, present opportunities of doing incalculable good to all India, which may not occur again for half a century. Will the Governor General in Council maintain tranquillity and attend to the vital interests of our Eastern empire, by taking a fair advantage of them? That were too much to hope. Will he remain a quiet spectator of the impending struggles? That were too little to expect of men who wish the world to think well of their acts. How then will our Statesmen proceed? Like the countryman, who, when he first came to town, thinking the foot pavement too fine for him and the cart road rather dangerous, took the *middle course* and walked steadily down the gutter.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 8.

LAHORE.—Baie Bhaughee, a Beggar woman, being sent for, was informed that His Highness, for five or six months past, had felt indisposed; and requested to offer up her orisons for His Highness's recovery. She replied that great oppression was exercised in the Government, the source of which rested on the Maharajas head.—Kooshal Singh, she added, it was well known, had been guilty of the most in-

tolerable tyranny and cruelties in Cashmere; and Rajah Dhan Sing was committing similar acts of oppression at Lahore: but no notice whatever was taken of them by the Maharaj, who only seemed to consult his own ease and enjoyment, regardless of the sufferings of others—under these circumstances, any supplications, in his behalf, would prove unavailing.—If His Highness however wished to reform, and administer justice to the injured and oppressed, it was not yet too late to do so, —when through the mercy of Providence, he might possibly recover.—

The Brahmins were ordered to be assembled together to pray for the Maharajah's recovery and five hundred rupees were sent for charitable purposes to Shahderra.—

Doctor Harland was ordered to prescribe for His Highness in concert with Dr. Gerard: the former replied that some Pills had been prepared, which, if taken, would doubtless prove beneficial.—*I bid.*

## *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

### ON THE COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

*By John Crawford. Esq.* 1833.

MR. CRAWFORD has just published a valuable little work on the Settlement of British Subjects in India. It presents a mass of information important to every class of capitalists, and removes by the most powerful description of argument, viz. facts, the prejudice, which it is the interest of a mercenary set of monopolists to disseminate; that India is unfit for the colonization of Englishmen. We cannot do better than lay before the reader, extracts from the work itself: and in the first place beg to refer to the passage in which the author says:—

"But the strongest arrangement of all against legislation to restrict emigration to India, and settlement there, to 'persons of respectability,' is, that the restraint is superfluous and unnecessary. The poorer classes of society could not find their way to India; or when there, could not find employment. The passage-money, as already stated, could not cost less than £30 or £35, while the out-fit would not amount to a less sum; and, after this disbursement of £60 or £70, the emigrant, if an ordinary day-labourer, would arrive in India without a farthing in his pocket; and this too in a country of which the market is already fully stocked, in some places indeed overstocked, with labourers.

"Even the apprehension of Europeans proceeding from the seaports to the interior, is utterly chimerical. Two and three hundred English sailors, out of employ, have been known to be at one time in Calcutta, upon several occasions, since the opening of the trade; but these, instead of proceeding into the interior for dangerous purposes, have scarcely ever been known to wander even into the neighbouring villages.

"The European settlers, for whom there is a demand in India, will consist of skilful artizans of the highest class: mariners of the better class: or, more correctly, navigators and pilots; engineers, merchants, agriculturists, and other capitalists. The lowest of these classes will barely be conveyed to India at a less cost than £100. If left entirely to themselves, there is not the slightest danger that men of this description will not be sufficiently respectable; that is to say, be possessed of knowledge, integrity, diligence, because these qualifications, as every body in the least degree acquainted with India knows, are as necessary in that country to the success of the adventurer, as either skill or capital, while it may fairly be doubted, whether one individual out of a thousand, not in the public employment of the State, has ever succeeded without being possessed of them. In corroboration of this view of the character of the class of Europeans likely to emigrate to India, it is only necessary to advert to the fact, that the settlers at present in India are chiefly found concentrated as merchants, mariners, teachers, and head-artificers, in the principal towns, or as agricultural capitalists in the provinces,—not where the population is scanty, and the price of labour comparatively high; but where the former is dense, and the latter comparatively low."

In looking over the Appendix we find an account so highly interesting, of places which have risen into wealth and importance, solely through the agency of British skill, enterprize, and capital, that we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing it;—

"Whether British skill, enterprise, and capital can reach, wherever they can be exercised without molestation, and wherever the portion is to any degree commercially favourable, we have similar results. The modern town of Mirzapore, in the interior of Bengal, on the south bank of the Ganges and about five hundred miles from Calcutta, is a very striking example. The following is the judicious Mr. Hamilton's description of it, in 1828. 'It is at present one of the greatest inland trading towns, and has long been the grand mart of cotton. The native inhabitants are more remarkable for their active industry than in any part of the Company's dominions out of the three capitals. A considerable quantity of filature silk is imported to Mirzapoor, from Bengal, and passes here to Upper and Central Hindoostan. In the vicinity a very durable carpeting and various fabrics of cotton are manufactured. The modern town consists of handsome European houses, native habitations and clusters of Hindoo temples crowding the banks of the Ganges, and seen from the river, the whole makes an animated appearance. The soil of the town and lands adjacent, is so strongly impregnated with saline particles as materially to injure buildings composed of brick and mortar. In 1801, Mirzapore was found to contain 50,000 inhabitants, which have probably since then increased at least one half, not only from the uninterrupted tranquillity it has enjoyed, but also from the additional stimulus, occasioned by the opening of the commerce with Europe, and the increased demand for cotton, the bales of which are sent direct to Diamond Harbour."

We look forward with much pleasure to the opportunity of returning on a future occasion, to this exceedingly important production; which condensing as it does a large mass of material in a small compass, invites attention from even one desirous of proceeding under the new regime to India with the view of permanently estab lishing under the Company's auspices.—*East India Magazine for Sept.*

## THE CHURCH'S RICHES.

(From Parliamentary Documents.)

The following important and interesting statement has been published by Messrs. Seeley, Fleet Street:—

1. Only about two-thirds of the land in England and Wales are titheable.

2. Laymen have one-third of the whole of the tithes.

3. The whole tithe paid to the clergy when wheat was £3 18s. 2d. per quarter—far higher than it is now—amounted to £1,426,527 18s., or less than a million and a half.

4. If the tithes were equally divided, each parish clergyman would have—according to the present price of wheat—£150 a-year.

5. There are in England and Wales—

| | |
|---|---|
| 173 livings under | £30 a-year. |
| 736 | 50 |
| 1315 | 80 |
| 1963 | 100 |

*i.e.* 4190 under £100 a-year.

There are not 30 worth £2000 a-year.

6. There are 4809 where there is no house for the clergyman, and of these 3080 are under £150 a-year.—Can the clergyman build a house when he does not receive £150 a-year from the living? All the houses are kept in repair by the clergymen. At this very time £220,000 have been *borrowed* by clergymen to build or rebuild parsonage houses.

7. The fees to the clergy in country parishes vary from £3 to £7 on every 1000 persons of population. Most of the fees do not go to the clergy, but are given to clerks and other officers.

8. Only eleven bishoprics pay their expenses; and from three of these the subscriptions they are obliged to pay are £3000 a-year each.

9. If the income of the parochial clergy and of the bishops and the cathedral property were equally divided among the parochial clergy, it would barely give £200 to each, and out of these they would have to pay curates in large parishes.

These facts, be it observed, were drawn from documents laid before Parliament—not by any friend to the Church—but by the farmers, who fancy themselves so ill used and heavily taxed by a rich and lazy Church. So now let us hear no more of the enormous wealth of the Church, which has been fully proved to be very ill paid on the whole. The duty annually paid into the Exchequer on account of tobacco and snuff exceeds the whole cost of the Church Establishment!!

Let those who say the revenues of the Church amount to five or six millions now bring forward their proof from documents equally authentic as those from which the above statement was extracted, and not from the speeches of demagogues.

Then again with respect to the persons who contribute most to the support of this Church—Who are they? The poor? Nay, verily—they pay little or nothing. The farmers are the principal payers of tithe. And what would these be the better, supposing that the tithe was abolished? Literally nothing—and this because their landlords would immediately raise their rents. A farm is now let at 30s. per acre, and the tithe is 4s. Do away with the tithe, and will not the landlord demand the whole 34s.? Certainly he will, supposing it to be fairly let at this moment at 30s. while subject to 4s. tithe. Thus the only persons benefited by the abolition of tithe would be the great land proprietors—and the farmers would neither be better nor worse for the change. In fact, tithe comes out of the pocket of the landlords. The farmer is merely paying to the clergy what he would otherwise have to pay to the gentry. Tithe-free land always rents higher than any other.

It has been said that the clergy ought to support the poor, as their predecessors did. But it must be observed that since then four-fifths of the property of the Church have been forcibly taken from her. Restore her these, and then she will support the poor.

Well, then, my friends, what do we want to do with the Church? Shall we try to reform it? Yes; —but do not let us give it over into the hands of her enemies—men who not only dislike our church but hate religion itself.—*Glasgow Herald, September* 2.

## INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

"Braga, May 27.

"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letters which your Excellency was pleased to address to me on the 26th instant, and I return you my most grateful thanks for your Excellency's goodness in sending me the prescription for that calamitous disorder which at present prevails in our afflicted country. I am convinced of the truth of what your Excellency had the goodness to tell me respecting the assassination of Lord W. Russell's servant.

"Enclosed your Excellency will find some letters which the Baron de Haber requested me to transmit to your Excellency with the view of having them forwarded to their destination. Your Excellency will excuse the trouble of this commission, and I can assure you that it is not very pleasing to me that letters should be sent, and I not know the parties to whom they are directed. I beg, therefore, that your Excellency will be so obliging as to tell me if you know the parties to whom these letters are addressed. The Baron calls on me daily; he seems to possess probity; displays much interest for our cause, and seems prepared for doing great things. Still, as these are only appearances, I cannot come to any decisive judgment without seeing deeds confirming the opinion which his professions create. "I have the honour to be, &c.,

"The Duke de LAFOENS.

"To Vissount de Santarem."

"I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter, in which were enclosed two letters from the Baron de Haber for the merchants Fimeie and Medlicot, and Ferrari, which I directed to be delivered. As your Excellency, as if distrustful of these individuals, has asked me who they are, I will tell you with that frankness which for many reasons you have a right to expect from me, and I will also add something respecting Haber, in order that there may be no illusion about what he may be capable of doing in transactions other than financial.

"As for merchants in general, they are, throughout the whole of Europe, the enemies of monarchical governments. This is a truth demonstrated by repeated facts; and what is more, the persons of that class have espoused the cause of all the governments styled democratic, mixed and representative, since they heve witnessed the triumph of Laffitte and Casimir Perrier. With respect to our merchants, there are a few exceptions to this rule; but with regard to the English merchants residing in Portugal there is not a single exception. They are all enemies of the King and of our cause. The representations which they make, and which have appeared in the journals of the *Grey Ministry*, and have even been repeated in parliament, prove that they were the chief instigators of the armed intervention by England against us in 1831, and the violation of the state of blockade in 1832 by an English squadron. They have contributed more or less to all the conspiracies and agitations which have afflicted the country, as is proved by facts discovered by the secret police. They have, with an unheard of abuse of their privileges, guaranteed their agents, they being the very parties who spread, nourish, and foment the revolutionary spirit in the country. They are and have been the vehicle of circulation for large sums of money to corrupt our army, and they are the persons who have placed us in the dilemma, which England continually offers us, either of tolerating them,—nay more, of protecting them,—or of preparing for hostilities. Among these merchants Medlicot, to whom the letter from Haber is directed, and which is written by that Baron, is one of our greatest enemies, as I think, and also one of those who originated the representations I have just been speaking about.

"As far as relates to Haber, I know that he holds sentiments favourable to our cause, but my experience of men, of their demoralization in the present age, and especially of that of foreigners, makes me so cautious and distrustful, that they are very seldom able to conceal from me their feelings, or their intentions and projects!

"Your Excellency has already observed that he promises much: your Excellency has consequently observed what I have observed—his extreme levity; of this a story which he wrote to me is sufficient proof, even if there existed no other. He told me that 'he would discover on his return a secret, by which we might place ourselves in a situation to have the laugh on our side, and to rid ourselves of the English and the French!' I would lay a wager that this secret must be some grant to be made to him or to the other bankers of a job for exploring the mines of the kingdom, or some other bargain of profit for them and sacrifice for us, the pill being gilded with a promise of Cleopatra's jewels, or the treasures of Solomon's temple.

"After the betrayal by the *infamous Deutz of the Duchess of Berri*, what men must we not dread! When that wretch was here, *I alone penetrated into his character*, and I distrusted him so much that I warned the Nuncio against him; and my warning having made him cautious, he soon after found that I had not misled him.

I have the honour, &c.

"Viscount de SANTAREM.

"Lisbon, May 31.

"To the Duke of Lafoens."

## PRUSSIAN REVIEWS, AND CONFERENCE AT MUNCHEN GRÆTZ.

BERLIN, 27TH SEPTEMBER.—I returned here two days ago from a short military tour. On the 19th inst. the troops encamped at the foot of the Kreutsberg were reviewed by Frederick William in person, and the sight was certainly a splendid one. The spectacle was purely military; there was none of that variety of equipage which, with us, a review at Hounslow assembles on the heath. There were, in fact, but few carriages of any description on the ground, and still fewer civilians, at least to the eye, for no one is admitted to the camp of exercise unless in uniform The number of men on the ground exceeded 20,000, consisting of the Guard, the Guard Landwehr, and the 1st and 2nd corps of the Line. The troops were drawn up in three lines and nothing could surpass the splendour of the appearance. I was particularly struck with a regiment of the Guards, which wears the Russian pointed grenadier cap, with a metalic front having the arms of Prusia in *relieva*. This is, perhaps, one of the oldest military *coiffures* in existence being mentioned by Herodotus as worn by a Phrygian nation forming part of the invading army of Greece under Xerxes. There was no cavalry on the ground that, for a matchless union of blood and bone in the horses, and beauty and stature in the men, could be compared to our Household Brigade or some of our Light Cavalry regiments; but, for tactical instruction, the Prussian Horse occupies the first rank among the cavalries of Europe; the men ride beautifully, and have the most perfect command of seat and rein. Frederick William came in the ground, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his son, Prince Albert, and a numerous and brilliant staff, among whom were a host of foreign officers. The great variety of uniforms of all nations, among which the British shone conspicuous, produced a picturesque effect. As the King rode along the lines, his melancholy countenance was lighted up by a martialexpression, and he appeared to look conscious pride upon an army that certainly are indebted to him for their beautiful appearance. On presenting arms, the three lines marked the time by a movement of the feet, which had an imposing effect. The Prussian army is certainly a magnificent one: if it has a fault it is that the men, taken as a body, are too young; but their tactical instruction is of the first order, and they will cut out hard work for whoever has the luck to be opposed to them. Every movement was executed with the precision of clockwork, and the numerous foreign officers on the ground were loud in the expression of their admiration.

Berlin, though one of the most magnificent cities in Europe, is usually *triste;* but at present it wears the most brilliant and animated appearance. Nothing can exceed the picturesque effect of the promenade of the Unter der Lenden of an afternoon--crowded as it is with military of every army, in their splendid uniform, gazing on the line of carriages (containing all the beauty and fashion of the Prussian capital,) that extends almost from one extremity to the other. Some of the carriages are drawn by four horses a-breast, which reminds you of the *quadrigæ* of the ancients. The non-arrival of the Emperor Nicholas has, however, caused great disappointment in the court circles: he has returned to his capital, and the affairs of the East are alleged as the reason of this alteration in his plans. The two Emperors, it is said, separated mutually pleased with each other, and even Metternich has been re-instated in the Czar's good graces, at least judging from appearances, for Nicholas treated him with marked cordiality. However, what with *desparties de chasse,* military reviews, *des Thés chez l' Imperatrice,* operas and *receptions;* there was very little time for diplomatizing; the fact is, the sovereigns met merely to give their sanction to measures that had been resolved on long since. The Emperor Nicholas having greatly admired an Austrian regiment of Hussars, the Emperor Francis appointed him its; Colonel; the in consequence, on the following morning appeared in the uniform of the corps, and putting himself at its head, marched past, and saluted the Austrian Emperor.

So much for the Conferences at Munchen Grætz, on which the eyes of all Germans have been anxiously fixed. It is really amusing to listen to the hundred and one conjectures of the pseudo-politicians of this city, on the measures that have been adopted, and on the probable mode of their application; but more amusing still are the profound lucubrations of the French press, and occasionally of our own, who denounce this meeting of the Military Sovereigns as the harbinger of a fierce crusade against Constitutional governments and liberal principles. Of the nature of the negociations amongst the three powers, notwithstanding the mystery that enshrouds them, I am enabled, from a diplomatic source, to furnish you with a tolerably accurate idea.—1st. Measures relative to the present Constitution of Germany have been definitively settled, though they will be far from partaking of that character of repression, which had been so generally anounced. In fact it would have supposed in Metternich and Ancillon, the two most astute diplomatists of the age, a profound ignorance of the natural progress of ideas, had they proceeded, with brutal violence, against facts which press them on every side and threaten every despotic resolution. Germany is not, it must be recollected, a collection of stupid and illiterate people, on whom laws contrary to the spirit of the age may be with impunity imposed. More than any other people the Germans are enlightened, full of science, and profoundly animated with the love of liberty; the marked characteristic of our period. When the great powers in 1815 imagined the Constitutional organization of Germany, their object was more particularly to satisfy the feelings of the universities and the populations of the large towns, who had so nobly seconded the war of independence. But now-a-days they mistrust the spirit of the towns, and the tendency of the universities. They therefore seek to counterbalance this influence by the intervention of the peasantry; for it must be known that, with few exceptions, the German peasant depends upon the great landed proprietor; and by this means they hope to impart a new power to the aristocracy, whose action was sensibly decreasing; and this will be accomplished by introducing the vote '*par Communes.*'

As to the press, each state will be left to take whatever measures it may deem proper, against the introduction or the publication of newspapers. No publicity will be given to these measures. What was formerly with the Holy Alliance a grand social question will be now regarded merely as one of police. There only therefore remains the question of German Nationality, considered under so different a point of view by the governments and the people. With the former, German nationality will be nothing more than a system of unity, which will throw into the hands of Metternich and of Ancillon the absolute disposition of the military force, and likewise, to a certain degree, the interior administration of the secondary states of Germany. Metternich further looks upon this system as a means of defence in case of a French invasion; and by re-establishing the dignity of the Emperor of Germany, in the person of the Emperor Francis, another great point will be achieved; the federal Diet will be removed from Frankfort to Vienna, and be more than ever under the jurisdiction of Austria, while her monarch by his new dignity becomes generalissimo of the army of the confederation.

Such are the measures adopted for the interior administration of Germany. The foreign policy of the three Northern Courts will, as I told you before, be purely defensive. The high contracting parties have adopted, as their leading principle of action, the motto, '*Je Maintiendrai;*' and it must be confessed, that for maintaining the *statu quo*, they have ample means, as the following statement of their military power will convince you:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Russia, active army, | 500,000 |
| Austria... | 460,000 |
| Prussia | 350,000 |
| German Confederation | 210,000 |
| | 1,520,000 |

disciplined soldiers, combining every military qualification to a degree such as Europe never before contained, independently of the con-

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tingents of Holland and of Piedmont, the policy of whose Cabinets is identified with that of the Northern Powers. Still, with these gigantic military means, no overt act will be attempted against the Government of Louis-Philippe, which they are sensible is the only one for the moment that can give to Europe the guarantee of the continuance of peace. Their object is, therefore, purely conservative, and with this view Metternich has conceived the idea of an Italian Confederation, under the protectorate of Austria, upon the following bases:—

1st. The integrity of the territory, and the actual constitution of every Italian state, will be guaranteed. 2d. The stipulation of military con-

Pilmridge, Esqr., Captain, Iron Fincolnane, 23rd February.

movement within, or foreign aggression from without.—But, while adopting these precautionary measures, the contingency of a general war has been amply provided for. The state of the military forces of the Three Great Powers, and of their allies, has been given in, and the plan of a general campaign definitively agreed upon; while the situation of France, the strength of her forces both by sea and land, the number of men she could raise annually by means of the conscription, the state of defence of her frontier fortresses, &c. and the number of National guards that are at present armed, and, above all, the relative state of the political parties that at present divide her,—all this has been deeply meditated upon, and every precaution taken to ensure success by a grand simultaneous movement in the event of a war. In the meantime a military *cordon sanitaire*, to resist the contagion of the propagandi, will be drawn from the Alps to the Northern Ocean, and, at the first *coup de canon* fired in Europe, will be marched forward on the French capital.

The continent of Europe presents, at present, a singular aspect. The din of arms resounds from one end to the other; and during a period of profound peace, military interventions or occupations are the order of the day. Thus Italy is under the protectorate of Austria; Germany under the combined protectorship of Austria and Prussia; while the Russian eagle has one talon fixed in Poland, and the other in Turkey. On the other hand we behold France torn by factions; one part of the Iberian peninsula a prey to civil war, and the other awaiting but the demise of Ferdinand to follow the example; while Holland and Belgium are ruining themselves by their military preparations. England, thanks to our insular position, is situated out of the political radius of these events; but in the event of a war,—and the advent of such a political contingency, looking at the present state of continental Europe, (one vast magazine of combustible materials that a spark may ignite,) becomes every day more probable.—England, then, from her complicated commereial relations leaving principles out of the question, would inevitably be drawn into the contest. Let our government then be prepared, for, sooner or later, the storm will burst; and let them remember, that as military services are brought to the same degree of perfection among all the Great Powers, '*Le succes sera aux gros battaillons.*—*Court Journal, Oct.* 12.

## THE MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO.

Some one has remarked, that a political pamphlet is to our modern world what an oration was to the democracies o antiquity: and there is much justice in the comparison. Demosthenes, when all the acts of his administration were made the subject of astute prosecution, directed not against himself but against a friend who had proposed to confer honours upon him, vindicated his aspersed character by the noblest monument of inspiring and dignified eloquence which mankind have inherited. No one that we have heard of has placed himself in jeopardy, by proposing to confer any honours upon the present Ministry: yet they have thought themselves called upon to produce their little "Oration on the Crown," and here it is.

One of the differences, however, between Demosthenes and Lord Althorp (besides others, which it is unnecessary to particularize) is, that Demosthenes composed and spoke his own vindication; Lord Althorp, or whomsoever else we are to consider as the representative of the Ministry, has caused his to be composed and sent forth by an under-strapper. Now we confess a preference for the old ways. We like to hear what a man can find to say in his *own* justification. We would gladly learn, not what reasons can be found for one man's doings *after* they are done, by another man who had no hand in them; but what were the very reasons which influenced the man's own mind. Any person in office can find somebody to point to what he has done, and cry Huzza! but it is quite another matter when the Minister himself is called upon for his own explanation of the principles of his measures.

A *campte rendu* by the Whig Ministry of the principles of theirs, would be worth having. It would do Lord Althorp infinite good to attempt the composition of one. Could but our Ministers once find in their hearts to commit themselves to a principle, fairly embark themselves with a principle, wed it for better for worse! But no—they are afraid of principles; they are of that kind of persons who never can see the consequences of principles: they are children, and principles are edge-tools: they have no confidence in principles, because they have no confidence, and do not deserve to have any, in their own capacity of either in the first place choosing right ones, or, in the second, of discerning where the dominion of one principle is limited by the conflicting operation of another. They are men of shifts and expedients. What they are from the necessity of their own want of knowledge and judgment, they fancy they are from the necessity of the case. It is their notion of statesmanship. It has been the notion of such statesmen as they are, in all ages.

But if this *were* statesmanship, and if all their measures, from the greatest to the smallest, had been such as absolute wisdom would have dictated, no Ministers who ever existed have done less, the Reform Bill excepted, to found vanity and self-complacency upon, than these. For, the little tricks and devices and *moyens de gouvernement* of other Ministers have sometimes been their *own*; but this Ministry has hardly ever done anything but give way to the suggestions of others. Never was there a Ministry whose own will, or whose own opinions, had so little to do with their actions; if *actions* they can be called which were the result of mere passiveness. The question with them has seldom been, what is right? but, what will meet with least resistance? what will be easiest to carry? And even in that, they have not looked beyond the two Houses of Lords and Commons to the nation, nor beyond the present year to the next. Yet a more self-complacent, self-applauding Ministry, one possessed with a profounder sense of its own absolute wisdom, is not perhaps recorded in history.

We can understand that a Minister who has taken office to realize some grand and long-cherished scheme of improvement, and who, by the wisdom and vigour of his councils, has triumphed over all the obstacles opposed to him, by interest and ignorance, and accomplished his end, may look back to his successful efforts with feelings of self-gratulation and pride. We can pardon the Ministers for feeling considerable exultation at their success in carrying the Reform Bill. We can understand, again, that a Minister whose object has been to resist innovation, to keep things as they are, to uphold institutions, and when abuses are inextricably interwoven with the texture of the institutions, to

[illegible] dergoes, that, although five years only have passed

yielding front to the spirit of the age, may feel elevated by the thought that he has done all that man could do for a good cause, and if he has not been wholly victorious, has at least prevented much evil. There is a third sort of Minister whom we could allow to take to himself, to whom we could cheerfully give, a large share of credit for his administration. This would be a man who, taking the reins of office in a period of transition, a period which is called, according to the opinions of the speaker, an age of reform, of destruction, or of renovation, should deem it his chief duty and his chief wisdom to moderate the shock to mediate between adverse interests; to make no compromise of *opinion*, except by avoiding any ill-timed declaration of them, but to negociate the most advantageous compromises possible in actual *measures*: to reform bit-by-bit, when more rapid progress is impracticable, but always with a comprehensive and well-digested plan of thorough reform placed before him as a guide, and so that the partial reforms, one and all, may fit well into the general reform which is ultimately to be effected; to be ingenious in the contrivance of means by the greatest amount of public good may be attained with the smallest loss to individual interest, and that loss again made up as it ought to be) at the smallest expense to the public. Such a minister might be indulged in some feelings of triumph. But for a Ministry to sing hymns in their own glory for a set of measures in which they have had scarcely any share but as passive instruments, either of a strong popular cry or of some interested parties—which they have never known how to defend, even when defensible—of which they have shown themselves ready to give up the whole or any part, not indeed upon argument, but upon any show of strong opposition—into which they have really put nothing from their own minds, except such crudities as they were obliged to surrender at the first summons—and have had no resource for making the machinery work smoothly, but that of flinging public money to all who were dissatisfied, with a lavishness for which we can seek a parallel in none but the most profligate Governments—this, truly, is too much. And yet these men are fully persuaded that no one, not perverted by factious motives or a splenatic disposition, can fail to join his voice in the chorus of praise!

It could be worth no man's while to devote an article to the examination of the pamphlet before us. It is a summary of the legislative measures of the Session; as such, it serves the convenience of a day: beyond this, it has no merits to stand upon, but those of the cause it advocates? it shines, if at all, solely with the lustre of the deeds which it commemorates. Nearly all it does is to state the substance of each of the measures which the Ministry have carried through Parliament, and after each to applaud long and loudly. When ground is attempted to be laid for the applause by any arguments, it is by the most meagre abstract of those which were employed in the discussion.

This piece of advocacy, we must observe, is grounded on a part only of the facts. It passes over three-fourths of the essentials of the case. It builds a lofty eulogium of the Ministry, exclusively upon what they have *done*. But their merits or demerits are compounded of what they have *done*, of what they have opposed, and so *prevented* from being done, of what they *failed* in doing, and of what they have *said*. This last is by no means the least, it is perhaps even the *most* important. The words of a statesman are deeds: the words of a reforming statesman have often greater results of good or evil than any other of his actions; for doctrines, in times like ours, weigh heavier in the balance of events than Acts of Parliament; and the doctrines which a Minister lays down may be large and comprehensive, and may help to educate the public mind for better things, while the *measures* of even the best Minister must be, for a long time to come, the result of a thousand compromises with adverse interests and prejudices. The sayings, too, of a Minister, in these times, are so more his own, so much stronger an indication of the direction of his inclinations, than the remainder of his doings. Public affairs and the public mind are in a state which must compel any Minister to adopt many *measures* of reform. But it is what he *says* that enables us to judge whether his heart goes with what he does; whether if he could he would do less, or whether if he could he would do more. Nothing can be more unfortunate in this respect than the conduct of the present Ministers. They might have been excused for proposing half measures, and even for what it is nearer to excuse, giving up half of even the half-measures they proposed; had they but so *spoken* as to give the public assurence that their will was greater than their power. But instead of this, they made professions and adopted language, which seemed even *intended* to persuade every body of what we believe to be quite unfounded, that not the doing so little good, but the doing even that little, was forced upon them.

The advocate of the Ministry has judiciously kept all these things out of sight. He sees not, or if he sees owns not, that men who talk as Tories, will never be trusted to for continuing to act as Reformers; that men who defend sinecures, and impressment, and the jobs in the Post-office, and who say that nine of every ten Englishmen would regret to see the Bishops turned out of the House of Lords, and that triennial Parliaments are inconsistent with the Monarchy, will never gain much credit for loosing their hold of a few abuses which the most inveterate Tory could not any longer hope to maintain. The people are ready enough to take the will for the deed, but they will not, in opposition to all appearances, take the extorted deed for the will.

Had the acts of the first Session been all that could be expected, a really reforming Ministry would have declined to be judged by tnem. It would have said, for it would have felt, "We could not in the first Session rationally hope to effect much; receive ye the little which we have done as an earnest of the much which we intend, and judge whether our doctrines and professions are those of men who are determined to go forward, or of people who are looking both ways at once, and providing themselves beforehand with a cover for an eventual retreat."

Thus would have felt and spoken a brave and high-minded Ministry. But the advocate of these, is forced to drop all notice of that part of their conduct which *might* have been grand and comprehensive, and courageous, their declarations of opinion and intention; and has rested their claims to admiration upon that part which *must*, let the *men* be what they would, have been narrow and petty and half-and-half—their Acts of Parliament.

Take one glance at these Acts of Parliament. Look down the table of contents of this our pamphleteer; see, in heaven's name, what they are, these gifts of the Reform Ministry, for which we can never laud them too extravagantly, or bow our heads too low to do them homage. Ten years, or even five years ago, some of these things might have been matter of praise; but now! to hear a Ministry deified for the Irish Church Bill! for the Slave Bill! for the East India Bill! for the Bank Bill! for the Factory Bill!

Have we now a reformed House of Commons, or have we not? Is the deliberate and strong conviction of the middle classes, the arbiter of our government, or

[illegible] the runner carries always a full load of twelve

is the merit, or any kind, if some one or two popular objects have been accomplished after the discomfiture of the boroughmongers, more than would have been adopted by Parliament while the boroughmongers were in their strength? Even this moderate claim on our applauses does not belong to all the above measures. What Minister, even with an unreformed Parliament, would not have opened the China trade? The Duke of Wellington had officially notified his intention of doing so. What Minister, when the Bank Charter expired, would not have made some new arrangement with the Bank? What Ministry after Parliamentary Reform, could have avoided making *some* reform in the Irish Church? What Ministry could have made that reform less? What Ministry could have helped passing *some* Factory Bill? and what Ministry *could* have passed the Ten Hours' Bill, without considerable amendment? What Ministry could have helped making retrenchments? and what other Ministry could have made so much retrenchment go such a little way in affording relief? What Ministry could have helped, in the excited state of the public mind at the opening of Parliament, introducing some measure to provide for the speedy and complete emancipation of the negroes.

The merit of doing all these things, as is obvious to any person of common sense, could not possibly consist in the things themselves, but in the *manner* of doing them. And in the manner which alone could be a ground of either praise or blame to the Ministers, they have deserved scarcely any praise, and a large measure of blame.

Take, first, their Slave Bill. It is scarcely worth while to recall to the memory of the public, which speedily loses the impression of abortive absurdities, what this measure was in its native crudity, in its first unlicked state, when, after a fortninght's gestation, it started forth, not like Minerva, from the brain of Mr. Stanley, and having staggered for a few paces tottered and fell. That precious scheme, by which the slave was to be *called* a freeman, and under that title was to work by compulsion three-fourths of his time for a master, and the other fourth for wages which he was *not* to receive, but which were to be paid to the Government in order to be repaid to the master; that notable scheme by which the master was to be indemnified out of his own pocket; one-fourth of the labour of his slave being taken from him *without* compensation, and he being compelled to buy it back, in order that the money thus extorted from himself might be returned to him as compensation for what had been taken away!—these marvellous contrivances deserve to live only as examples of the "strange tricks" which may be played "before high heaven" by a raw journeyman statesman, aptly, by Mr. O'Connell, denominated a *shave-beggar*, when he extemporizes an act of legislation in reliance upon intuitive genius, without either knowing, or consulting those who know, anything of the subject.

These nonsensical phantasies, below the intelligence of an average schoolboy, could have passed, we confidently trust, no assembly of sane men in Christendom, and could not pass our House of Commons. Instead of them what have we got? Let us look at the provisions of the measure as they now stand.

The people of England were bent upon immediate emancipation: there were fears that in the imputed parsimony of a democratic Government, they would even demand the flagrant injustice of emancipation without compensation. The result proves one thing at least, that the danger did not lie that way. Have they obtained what they demanded? They have not. The slaves are *not* wholly and at once emancipated. Compulsory labour continues, and is to continue for six years. But though the slaves have obtained but a part, the people of England have paid the price of the whole. *On the best official calculations which could be made, the twenty millions which have been granted are, as nearly as can be estimated, the* FULL MARKET PRICE *of all the slaves in our colonies.* Emancipation without compensation was apprehended; but who ever dreamed that the gift of a reformed Parliament would be compensation without emancipation; that England would buy the slaves out and out, and not make them free! The masters are to have the full price of their slaves and part of the slaves' labour too. An act of national justice is turned into a job for putting public money into the pockets of the owners of slaves.

And the slaves themselves; how is their well-being provided for? The opponents of immediate emancipation contended, and justly contended, that the good of the slave demanded a *gradual* relaxation of his bonds, in such a manner and by such steps that habits of voluntary industry, prudence, and self-controul, unnecessary in a state of slavery, but essential to the enjoyment and to the good use of freedom, might take root in his mind before he was altogether set free. To accomplish this purpose, what have the Ministers established? 'A system of pauper labour! ay, the very system, the condemnation of which their own Poor Law Commissioners have made resound through every corner of the country; the system which awards subsistence to the labourer not according to his work, but according to his wants, and enforces labour, not by withholding wages, but by the powers of the magistrate; that most unhappy compromise between a state of slavery and a state of freedom, which combines only the evils of both; which renders labour odious by dissevering it from its reward, more completely than in slavery itself; the very system which has destroyed the industry and morality of the industrious and moral English peasant, have these sages adopted as a means of moralizing and training to voluntary industry men who have always been slaves!

It is for this that twenty millions have been added to the *amount* of the National Debt, and more than a hundred millions, as the event, we fear, will prove, to its unpopularity! Yet the sole chance for the working of such a system without the most calamitous consequences, lies in the very extravagance of the compensation. The only hope for the slaves is now in the colonial legislatures. The unexpected magnitude of the gift may allay their irritated feelings, and leave their eyes so far open to their true interest as to see the policy of exchanging the forced apprenticeship for a voluntary contract between master and servant for work and wages.

Let it not be said, that although this measure has its inconveniences, inconveniences of perhaps equal amount would have attended any attempt to accomplish at once the difficult transition from the disease of slavery to the healthful state of free labour. A most simple modification and extension of the Spanish system of manumission (actually advocated in Parliament by Mr. Charles Buller), would at just one-sixth of the expense, have united compensation to the planters with a speedier emancipation to the slave. If the Legislature, instead of buying the *whole* of the slave's labour, had bought for him the free use of *one* day in the week, and having fixed his price, had permitted him, on tendering one-sixth part of it, to purchase another and another day until completely emancipated; it may be shown by a simple calculation, founded on the known rate of wages in the colonies, that a slave who employed the whole leisure thus obtained in working for wages, and the whole of those wages in purchasing the remainder of his freedom

*Delhi Gazette, March* 8.

years. Not only would the association have been the closest conceivable between labour and its reward, and the incentive to voluntary labour the strongest possible, but every slave would have had the power, if he chose to exert it, of being emancipated in a much *shorter* time than by the present plan; by means of voluntary, not as at present, of forced labour: the moral, prudent, and industrious slave would have been emancipated first, and those who would have waited longest for freedom would have been precisely those who were least fitted for it. This combination of almosti mediate emancipation with the best possible moral education for the negro, would have cost this country between *three* and *four* millions; and it is paying *twenty* for—what we have described.

But the Irish Church Bill! And what have the people gained by the Irish Church Bill? Except the Irish landlords, who will profit by the abolition of the Vestry Cess, what human creature will derive one particle of advantage from the Irish Church Bill? We beg pardon; we had overlooked the better cultivation of the church lands, which is a possible consequence of the abolition of fines for the renewal of leases. That is the sum total of the public benefit which will be derived from this vaunted Bill.

The few who still believe that there ought to be a Protestant Church of Ireland, may deem it a wonderful gain that the number and emoluments of the Bishops and richer clergy of that Church are to be reduced, and the savings converted to the general purposes of the Establishment. But what rational person sees anything to care for in this? Not the manner in which the plunder is distributed, but that they are plundered at all, is the complaint of the Irish people: that tithes are wrung from them, and their national property is detained from them, for the emolument of a priesthood who are not of them, whose faith they believe not, by whose existence they benefit not. The question is not now concerning the abstract utility of Church Establishments. The warmest friends to the Church of England have thought and think, that rich endowments, if useful for *maintaining* a religion, are most ineffectual for *propagating* it, and that the only Protestant Church suited to the condition of Ireland is a Missionary Church. The famous clause which asserted the right of the State to divert, not the endowments, but the *additional value* which it was supposed was about to be given to the endowments, to other purposes than those of the church, was never of much value as the assertion of a principle; as it was, however, it was given up, for a reason worthy of quack politicians, that a principle, unless much was to be gained by its being immediately acted upon, was not worth contending about! When will they learn that the assertion of a single principle of political morality is worth any twenty of such paltry measures as theirs?

The Church of England must be swept away altogether. We do not blame the Ministers for not having done this at once, but if we could we would do it at once: the nuisance and insult should disappear from the soil of Ireland without delay, and cease forthwith to irritate her people. Pensions however should be given to the existing incumbents, equal to the amount of their present net incomes, abating the expenses now required by their station. Nor let it be forgotten that in the first edition of this Bill, it was proposed by the Whig Ministers to tax existing incumbents, and that the *Radical* members were foremost among those who orced them to abandon that meditated infringement of an important principle. Those who are liable to suffer from abuses may be taught by this, that though they will obtain less *favour*, they will have more *justice*, from the thorough, than from the half and half reformers; and that it is at least as much *their* interest of all the rest of the community, that the reforms which *must* come, should be effected by those who will effect them on principle—not by those who, remaining motionless till forced to move, and having then no rule but to trim between adverse parties and give a little to one and a little to the other, are as likely to make the just rights, as the unjust pretensions, of both sides, burnt-offerings in the propitiatory sacrifice.

But what consistency, what rational principle of action can be in the minds of men who with one hand eradicate ten Bishops from the Irish Church, with the other, plan a hopeful commencement of an Irish Church in India; adding two new Bishops to the one who already existed, at the expense not of the European residents, who alone can benefit by them, but of the poor, overburthened cultivators of the soil; the pretence at first made of incurring no additional expence being almost immediately abandoned; and, to buy off the opposition of Mr. O'Connell and of Mr. Sinclair, more money wrung from the poor Hindoos to pay more clergy for the Catholics and the Presbyterians! Was this a time to create new Bishoprics, when the word Bishop stinks in the nostrils of two-thirds of the people? Was this a time to add to the expenses of Church Establishments? The only opposition to this enormity was made by several of the Radical members; who almost alone took the trouble to attend the later discussions on the Irish Bill, and were the cause, almost exclusively, of the few improvements, it has undergone. We have no room to show up all the crudities of this most ill-digested Bill; and enumerate all the modes in which it heaps additional expenses on a people, whose taxes, though higher than they can bear, do not even now suffice for the expenses of their government. We will only mention that the Bill originally contained a clause which would have raised a religious war all over India, by turning loose, on account of the mere *name* of slaves, the inmates of every harem in the country; and that in opposition to the unanimous opinion of the Court of Directors, the Bill perpetuates and enlarges the monopoly of the most signally ill conducted public institution in Great Britain (and that is saying much)—the College at Haileybury.

The Bank Bill! here, at least, is a measure, vicious in its very principle, bad almost from the beginning to the end: a Bill for the prolongation and enlargement, not the extinction, of a monopoly which Lord Liverpool, seconded at that time by one of the members of the present Ministry, made no secret of his intention to destroy. We have entered fully into the demerits of this Bill on a recent occasion. The subject, no doubt, was intricate, and authorities differed; there is more *excuse* for the blunders of the Ministry on the question, than on some others, but surely no ground for praise. There mode of making up their

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opinion on this subject is characteristic of the quality of their minds. Incapable of forming his own judgment, Lord Althorp sought for authority on which he might rely; for *practical* authority, if we may adopt the phrase of those who have faith in blind routine, but not in reason. And whither resorted he for this trustworthy guidance? To the London bankers! as if dealing in money made men conversant with the principles of currency; or as if he should consult the man who drives his coach, concerning the best mode of building it. His coachman, at least, would have no interest different from his own; not so the London bankers, whose habits, whose riches, whose importance, were all identified with the system by which they had thriven, and could not, and cannot, but receive a considerable shock from even so slight a modification of that system as has actually taken place.

We must pause here; but the subject is not half exhausted. Underserved panegyric provokes the utterance of censure, which else might have remained unspoken. Their own pamphlet has opened up the entire question of the merits of their administration; the papers in their interest have vaunted it as a triumphant display of merits beyond appreciation, to which none but Tories or Destructives can affect to be insensible; and by their good leave and that of the public, they shall hear the other side too. They shall learn what men who are neither Tories nor Destructives, but cautious though earnest reformers, think of them and of their measures. We shall resume our examination in the next paper.—*Examiner, Sept.* 29.

## THE "TENTH" ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

We are glad to bear testimony to the deserved reputation of this truly distinguished regiment. The following are quotations from a respectable Dublin Journal:—

"We understand that proceedings are about to be actively instituted against an Officer of the *Tenth*, for the seduction of a Clergyman's wife."

In another column we find the annexed:—

"Nice employment for the Military.—'The *Tenth*,' it is said, don't dance;' but they drive tithe geese! The *Kilkenny Journal* gives the following extract from the letter of a Longford correspondent:—I saw yesterday a troop of the 10th Hussars *driving* in 12 *geese*, the property of Mr. Richard Leving, a Protestant, for tithes due to Dean Maxwell, brother to Lord Farnham."

We remember when a silly fuss was made some time ago about the absurdity and puppyism of these warriors, an old officer remarked to another. "These *Tenth* people are making great fools of themselves." That would puzzle them," said the other, "they are fools ready made!" We suspect that they are tired of the long enjoyment of such a reputation, and are desirous of *changing it.*—*Monthly Magazine for October.*

## THE MAN OF PROPERTY.

There is no need of the King's College to the London University, while there exists such a school for public instruction as the Mansion House, and such professors as the Lord Mayor and his constables.

Lord Mayor.—"You mean, I suppose, that you are a *gentleman*; that is you are a *man of property, without toiling for it.*"

Officer.—"Yes, my Lord, that's true; *he is a man of property*, for I found *a watch and some silver in his pocket!*"

Now here is an important question set at rest, we hope for ever, about which so many learned authorities have differed; that is, what the precise definition of a *gentleman* may be. The learned magistrate has settled that dispute; "a *gentleman* is a *man of property without toiling for it.*"

In agreeing to the soundness of this decision the learned magistrate will not take it amiss if we consider that he can be no *gentleman*. This by the way. But his learned coadjutor the *officer*, fearing that some quibble might arise as to the *extent* of property which might qualify a man for the rank of *gentleman* under the act of his learned friend, distinctly fixes it at the possession of a watch and some silver. Thus two important facts have been brought to light in this exclusive and aristocratic country, and by means of those public blessings, Bow-street and the Mansion-house—the exact limits of the two most important ranks in society. We learn that a respectable man is he who keeps a horse and gig; but a gentleman, and a man of property, can only be distinguished by his having a watch, and some silver in his pocket!—*Monthly Magazine, for October.*

## SOCIETY IN BOSTON.

(From "Men and Manners in America.")

There is far more English feeling in Boston than I was prepared to expect. The people yet feel pride in the country of their forefathers, and even retain somewhat of reverence for her ancient institutions. At the period of my visit, the topic of Parliamentary Reform was naturally one of peculiar interest. The revolution in France had communicated a strong impulse to opinion in England, and the policy to be adopted by the Ministry in regard to this great question was yet unknown. The subject, therefore, in all its bearings, was very frequently discussed in the society of Boston. It was one on which I had anticipated little difference of opinion among the citizens of a republic. Admitting that their best wishes were in favour of the prosperity of Britain, and the stability of her constitution, I expected that their judgment would necessarily point to great and immediate changes in a monarchy confessedly not free from abuse. For myself, though considered, I believe, as something of a Radical at home, I had come to the United States prepared to bear the imputation of Toryism among a people whose ideas of liberty were carried so much further than my own.

In all these anticipations I was mistaken. Strange to say, I found myself quite as much so in New York, as I had been considered in England. It was soon apparent that the great majority of the more enlightened class in both cities regarded any great and sudden change in the British institutions as pregnant with the most imminent danger. In their eys the chance of ultimate advantage was utterly insignificant, when weighed against the certainty of immediate peril. "You at present," they said, "enjoy more practical freedom than has vere in the whole experience of mankind been permanently secured to a nation by any institutions. Your government, whatever may be its defects, enjoys at least this inestimable advantage, that the habits of the people are adapted to it. This cannot be the case in regard to any change, however calculated to be ultimately beneficial. The process of moral adaptation is ever slow and precarious, and the experience of the world demonstrates that it is far better that the intelligence of a people should be in advance of their institutions than that the institutions should precede the advancement of the people. In the former case, however theoretically bad, their laws will be practically modified by the influence of public opinion; in the latter, however good in themselves, they cannot be secure or beneficial in their operation. We speak as men whose opinions have been formed from experience, under a government popular in the widest sense of the term. As friends, we caution you to beware. We pretend not to judge whether change be necessary. If it be, we trust it will at least be gradual; that your statesmen will approach the work of reform with the full knowledge that every single innovation will occasion the necessity of many. The appetite for change in a people grows with what it feeds on. It is insatiable. Go as far as you will, at some point you must stop, and that point will be short of the wish of a large portion—probably of a numerical majority—of your population. By no concession does it appear to us that you can avert the battle that awaits you. You have but the choice whether the great struggle shall be for reform or property."

I own I was a good deal surprised by the prevalency of such opinions among the only class of Americans whose judgment as to matters of government could be supposed of much value. As it was my object to acquire as much knowledge as possible with regard to the real working of the American constitution on the habits and feelings of the people, I was always glad to listen to political discussions between enlightened disputants. This carried with it at least the advantage of affording an indication to the prevailing tone of thought and opinion, in a condition of society altogether different from any within the range of European experience. At present I have only alluded to the subject of politics at all, as illustrative of a peculiar feature in the New England character. At a future period I shall have occasion to view the subject under a different aspect. * * *

The better society of Boston, I imagine, is somewhat more exclusive than that of New York. Both pride of family, and pride of knowledge contribute to this, though there is no public or apparent assertion of either. It is the custom on every Sunday evening for the different branches of a family to assemble at the house of one or other of the members. This generally produces a very social and agreeable party, and though a stranger, I was sometimes hospitably permitted to join the circle. It certainly at first appeared rather singular that the Bostonians, who are strict observers of the Sabbath, should select that day for any festive celebration, however innocent. I learned, however, that on the literal interpretation of the assertion in Genesis, that "the evening and the morning were the first day," the Sabboth is not observed, as with us, from midnight, but from sunset to sunset. In conformity with this doctrine, the shops are generally closed at twilight on Saturday evening, and all business is suspended. Of course, after sunset on the day following, they consider themselves discharged from further religious observance, and the evening is generally devoted to social intercourse.—*Glasgow Herald, Sept.* 2.

## MISCELLANEA.

Perilous Situation of a Steamer.—On Friday it blew rather a stiff breeze from the N. W., but not so violent as to deter the steamers which ply between this port (Cork) and Liverpool, from proceeding to sea; accordingly the Abbey, Marsh, and the Harriet, Jones, laden with fat cattle, set sail about four o'clock P. M. Immediately after they cleared the banks of our harbour's mouth, the wind came full round to the northward, and assumed so threatening an aspect, as to induce the Harriet, which at this time was off the Blackwater points, to put about, and she accordingly got over the bar in safety. The Abbey, which is a tight well built ship of extraordinary power for her tonnage, kept out to sea; and unfortunately had to encounter one of the heaviest gales we recollect for some time. About seven o'clock, a sailor who had been out in the Mentor, a vessel lying at our quay, just returned from America, and had taken his passage on board the Abbey to Liverpoool, in order to see his wife and family, went aloft, it blowing very fresh at the time, to reef the topsail, and was flung by the violence of the gale off the yard-arm, and coming in contact with the paddle in the fall, was killed on the spot. At this time the vessel was about mid-channel—and every effort to save the stock on board was made, but proved ineffectual. A heavy sea struck her on the lee quarter, filling the long boat, which they were endeavouring to unship, when the head ropes of the cattle to windward gave way, and they falling to leeward threw the vessel on her beam ends; at this moment the situation of all on board became most alarming. Every exertion which skill and exertion could make was resorted to, in order to right the ship—but there was no alternative except throwing the fine stock with which it was laden overboard. This having been accomplished, she was fortunately got up, when she put about for our port, which she reached about six o'clock on Saturday evening, after encountering one of the most violent storms we have been visited with since the memorable gale on Ash Wednesday last. We are sorry to add that our respected townsmen Messrs. T. and Patrick Lacy, have been sufferers to a large amount, the greater part of the cargo being their property, and uninsured. Mr. Peter Hayes, of John-street, Mr. Davis, of Enniscorthy, and a gentleman named Rice, who resides we hear near Ross, have also lost considerably. Two thirds of such portion of the stock as escaped being thrown overboard, to save the vessel, were bruised to death, or smothered under the hatchways. We are happy to hear, however, that the vessel received no injury, and was able to proceed on her voyage on Tuesday.—*Cork paper.*

*Smuggling through the French Embassy.*—A seizure of considerable importance was made on Monday last at the Custom-house, Dover, consisting of silks, blonde lace, veils, and ribands, of the estimated value of £1,500, under the following circumstances:—A person, described in his passport as "Le Baron Franceschi, se rendant en courier à Londres," landed from the Crusader Calais Packet and, on his carriage being brought to the Custom-house, in the usual way, for examination, there were found in it 26 paper packages, sealed with the seal of the French Foreign-office, and directed to Prince Talleyrand, in London. The examining officer, suspecting the packages not to contain despatches, declined to pass them, and the Collector of the Customs being appealed to, detained the whole, together with the Baron's carriage. In addition to the 26 packages, there were found a large leathern bag, full of packages of the same description, and a portmantean, which, being locked, were sent under seals of office to the King's warehouse: and the whole transaction was communicated to the Board of Customs in London, who, it is believed, lost no time in bringing the same under the notice of Prince Talleyrand. in order to afford his Excellency the earliest opportunity of repudiating all connection with so disgraceful an affair, It cannot be supposed possible that his Excellency can have given the slightest sanction to the use of his name in such a transaction, or that he can do otherwise than lend his assistance towards the discovering of the authors of the fraud. It can hardly be doubted that Prince Talleyrand will follow the example of Mr. Caming, who, upon the detection of smuggled goods in his baggage on his landing at Dover, lent his vigorous assistance towards the discovery of the offended; and upon the detection of one of his servants, dismissed him instantly from his service. In justice to the public the Board of Customs cannot fail to sift to the bottom this last instance of smuggling, carried on under cover of diplomacy.—*Sun.*

Inundation of Downham Fen.—In consequence of the tremendous gale from the north-west on Saturday last, and an unusually strong spring tide, the Sluice and Tunnel on the west bank of the river Ouze, very recently laid down about midway between Downham and Stow Bridges, were blown up about eight o'clock that evening. The breach was not less than thirty feet in width, and such was the immense body and impetuosity of the water, that in the short space of a few hours, upwards of fifteen hundred acres of land (out of a district of about from sixteen or seventeen hundred acres) were laid under water; indeed nearly the whole of Downham Fen is at this time deeply inundated. Fortunately, the greater part of the harvest had been got in, but still many acres of standing corn are irrecoverably lost, and many a head of cattle drowned. A small farm in the fen, in the occupation of a Mr. Page, is completely insulated by not less than three feet water. Two other breaches of banks of the said river (though of minor importance compared to the former) happened the same night between Downham Bridge and Salter's Lode, which overflowed the turnpike road, and rendered it for two or three days impassable; by which inundation Mr. James Houghton, of Downham Market, farmer, had a valuable mare drowned in the stable. The damage sustained by this lamentable event has not yet been ascertained, but it is much to be feared that it is to a considerable extent, nor is there any prospect that the water can be got of before the ensuing spring.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

The Country Gentlemen and the Fundholders.—"I firmly believe that if the national debtor be ever in danger, the fatal attack will come less from the radicals than the country gentlemen, who are jealous of the fundholder or crippled with mortgages. The day after the repeal of half of the malt tax (leaving a large deficit in the revenue) was carried, I asked one of its principal supporters (a popular and independent country gentleman) how he proposed to repair the deficit? "By a tax of two per cent." quoth he, "upon Master Fundholder!" "And if that does not suffice?" asked I. "Why then we must tax him four per cent," was the honest rejoinder.—*Bulwer's England and the English.*

Wine and Authorship.—Wine, we take it, has more to do with the styles of authors than has hitherto been remarked and acknowledged. "Tell me your company," saith the proverb, "and I'll tell you what you are." Tell us, say we, the wine you drink, and we will tell you what manner of writing you will indulge in. The poet will achieve little upon solid weighty port, unless he is set in for a heavy epic; and the historian would "fail of his intent," if he expected to travel over the deserts and plains of time on the momentary spirit of champagne. Could the novelist create character and incident under the quiet influence of a Rhenish potation? or the biographer expect "to do to the life," on the deadening draught of base Cape? No; as the writer imbibes, so will he form the style—as the insect is coloured by the leaf on which it feeds. It would be curious to ascertain, by a reference to the works of some of our present writers, what are the favourite wines of the several poets and prosers. Cobbett, of coures, drinks port; not the curious, light, racy, beverage, long schooled in the wood and colleged in the bottle, but your genuine, rude strapping, banging blackstrap. Lord Byron, and indeed he confesses it in his journal and letters, indulged in claret—brandied claret; hence the strength, spirit, and flavour of his writings, and the yet soured views he took of all things and all men. Rogers drinks moderately of the sobering Rhine wines; and so he always writes correctly and never loses his *memory*. And Moore takes his champagne—which, it grieves us to say, he must sometimes have bought of Wright—and so he writes in a dazzling, sparkling style. Scott drank all wines, and to glorious excess; Crabbe lived on *hermitage* and *vin-de Grave*—Stangford, upon Lisbon. It is, we believe, a well known fact, that the "School for Scandal" was written under the influence of *sherry* only; and that the late John Scott wrote his account of the battle of Waterloo under *tent* alone. We have neither room nor time to push this curious inquiry further. But we have started the subject sufficiently to give such of our readers as are at the *throw off*, apportunity to pursue the hunt if they please.—*Athenæum.*

Definition of the Juste Milieu.—What is the party called the Juste Milieu? or is it a party at all, properly so called? It possesses neither fanaticism, nor the spirit of exclusion, nor any extravagant dogmas. It is essentially a conservative party, a party of order, of good sense and moderation. It belongs to nobody; but at the same time accepts all the goverments who declare themselves protectors of the great social interests—property, religion, justice, liberty, peace, and national union. When the latter depart from their principles it abandons them in their turn. Only look at the events of the last forty years! Who cherished with so much enthusiasm the first *beaux jours* of the revolution, days of liberty, days of hope? The party of the Juste Milieu! Who was subverted with the monarchy on the 10th of August? The party of the Juste Milieu. When the Girondins became alarmed and called it to their assistance, it was no more to be found. Whose fault was this? The Convention possessed it one day, and that one day with great effect! Who saluted with so much acclamation the consulate and the empire? Who witnessed with so much delight the raised altars; the sacrifice of ministers, the purification of the tribunes, the promulgation of codes, and order and discipline every where established? The Just Miliea. It was the Juste Milieu also that was the great cause of the restoration, although the restoration was not openly separated from it; and it was the Juste Milieu that defended the restoration against the Bonaparte conspiracies and the secret societies, while the restoration took care to conceal its own conspiracies against the charter. But it was this also which presided at the elections of 1827 and prepared the address of the 221; it was this which caused the revolution of 1830, for without it that had been impossible. What then can this party be which was ready to join the empire, which was ready to join in the monarchy of July? It is France herself—monarchical but liberal France; France full of respect for religion, but a mortal enemy to the domination of the clergy; France, which accepted the empire only for the vigour of government, order in the administration, and war, so long as war was the national watch-word: and from the restoration, peace and the charter. France which welcomed the monarchy of July as the concluding scene of a great revolution! Out of this party what remains—but factions?—*Journal des Debats.*

Single Desolateness.—Mrs. Opie, who visited Mrs. Inchbald without ceremony, about this time, almost by threats got her from her roost over a public-house, in some terrace, to meet, at a third place, Madame de Stael; *her friends for the credit of London blues, choosing that the Baroness should believe she was in Mrs. Inchbald's lodging.* The meeting between that "captivating woman," as Mr. Boaden calls Madame de Stael, and the once-beautiful Suffolk adventuress, is thus affectingly described by herself:—"I will now mention the calamity of a neighbour, by many degrees the first female writer in the world, as she is called by the *Edinburgh Reviewers.* Madame de Stael asked a lady of my acquaintance, of course, and so far my friend as to conceal my place of abode; yet she menaced me with a visit from the Baroness of Holstein, if I would not consent to meet her at a third house. After much persuasion, I did so. I admired Madame de Stael much; she talked to me the whole time: so did Miss Edgeworth whenever I met her in company. These authoresses suppose me dead, and seem to pay a tribute to my memory: but with Madame de Stael it seemed no passing compliment; she was inquisitive as well as attentive, and entreated me to explain to her the motive why I shunned society? 'Because,' I replied, 'I dread the loneliness that will follow.' 'What! will you feel your solitude more when you return from this company, than you did before you came hither?'—'Yes.'—'I should think it would elevate your spirits: why will you feel your loneliness more?'—'Because I have no one to tell that I have seen you; no one to describe your person to; no one to whom I can repeat the many encomiums you have passed on my "Simple Story;" no one to enjoy any of your praises but myself.'—'Ah, ah! you have no children:' and she turned to an elegant young woman, her daughter, with pathetic tenderness. She then so forcibly depicted a mother's joys, that she sent me home more melancholy at the comparison of our situations in life, than could have arisen from the consequences of riches or poverty. I called by appointment at her house two days after. I was told she was ill. The next morning my paper explained her illness. You have seen the death of her son in the papers: he was one of Cernadotte's aide-de-camps; the most beautiful young man that ever was seen—only nineteen: a duel with sabres, and the first stroke literally cut off his head; Necker's grandson!"—*Mrs. Inchbald: Tait's Magazine.*

Phrenology.—It is now ascertained that the skull shown at Rome as Raphael's had never actually Raphael's brains in it, and the genuine *cranium* has been discovered with the rest of his bones. It happens, unfortunately, that in the very ingenious lectures which have been delivered in London and elsewhere on phrenology, the (false) skull of Raphael has been a favourite subject of illustration, and has been shown to have all the indications which ought to be found on the skull of the greatests of artists, besides displaying the peculiarities of Raphael's moral or immortal character. We hope, for the credit of the science, the skull may be fixed on some other great and amorous artist's shoulders.

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